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THE GRAIN GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

January 22, 1919

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HATS OFF TO THE BLUE CROSS NURSES!

Circulation over 53,000 weekly

New Protection for Ford Owners

THERE are now 160,000 Ford cars in actual use in Canada. The demand for service on these 160,000 cars has created a big business in repair parts.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, is responsible not only for the cars that bear the Ford name, but for the Ford parts it manufactures and supplies.

It and its authorized representatives alone have the right to sell genuine Ford parts. Yet, inferior repair parts not made by the Ford Company are being offered to the public as "Ford Parts"—or "Parts for Ford Cars."

The makers of these "spurious" parts have no interest—such as we have—in the performance of the Ford car. They are not under obligation—as we are—to serve Ford owners well.

The result is what might be expected. Whereas parts made by the Ford Company are made to give Ford service, the inferior parts are simply "made to sell." Genuine Ford parts are made under rigid inspection in the Ford plant from Vanadium and other high-grade steels. The inferior parts, most of them, are cheaply made from low-carbon steel.

* * *

The Ford owner, who allows any but genuine Ford parts to be used in his car, suffers more than the actual loss on the inferior part. Other parts in his car are liable to damage from the inferior parts, and, of course, the Ford warranty behind his car becomes void. There is also the dissatisfaction arising from poor service and repeated breakages.

To protect Ford owners in this situation—To make authorized Ford Service available to every Ford owner—

To give the widest possible distribution to genuine Ford parts—

The Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, has adopted a new policy. Hereafter we will supply genuine Ford parts, not only to our regular Ford dealers, but to every reliable garage which is rendering service on Ford cars. Such garages will become authorized Ford Service Stations. They will display the Ford Service sign.

* * *

The result of this change in policy will be an immediate benefit to Ford owners. Authorized Ford Service will be available everywhere:

Instead of 800 Ford Dealers—heretofore the most complete service offered on any automobile manufactured in Canada—there will be approximately 3000 Ford Service Stations. To get genuine Ford parts—and the Ford service expected from those parts—Ford owners will have only to look for the familiar Ford sign or the new Ford Service sign.



When the Ford Service sign is displayed it indicates that the garage owner has been authorized by this Company to render Ford service, and has agreed to supply only genuine Ford Parts.

It will prove more than a convenience to Ford owners.

It will be a protection against the damage and expense he might incur through the use of inferior parts in his Ford.

Look for the Ford Service Sign

Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited
Ford . . . Ontario

Europe Wants Our Beef

Supply Her Now—Prepare for the Future

IN Europe 100,000,000 people face either a shortage of food or actual starvation. In many countries the foundation herds and flocks have been sacrificed. It would take many times the total number of cattle, sheep and hogs in Canada to restore Europe's present shortage which amounts to approximately 115,005,000 animals.

Canada's Opportunity

During the war Canada's meat exports grew by leaps and bounds. We have the opportunity of continuing and increasing our war time exports of meats to Great Britain. Our products have become favorably known in France, Italy and Belgium; and it is likely that new trade connections will be formed. But we must have volume and we must have quality. Canada has the opportunity and Canadians can meet it.

But the question is, will the production of meat products continue to be profitable? The Canadian farmer who pinned his faith to live stock during the ups and downs of the past twenty-five years has prospered. This policy has been proved in the United States, Great Britain, Denmark and many other countries.

Canada has the foundation stock and can produce the necessary feed. Considering the present European conditions, should the future hold any fear for us?

Competition from Other Countries

Canada's opportunity is equalled by that of no other country. The United States may be regarded as a strong competitor but it is probable that before long her full production of beef will be required again for home consumption. The beef exports of the United States declined steadily from nearly 1,200,000,000 pounds in 1916 until in 1914 to supply home consumption it became necessary to import 300,000,000 pounds. Although it is true that during the war the United States exported immense quantities of beef, that situation was due, largely, to the saving of meat by American people in order that Europe might be fed rather than to any considerable increase in production.

Canada is nearer to Great Britain than any other great beef producing country. Her superior position offers opportunity for the chilled meat trade.

Develop the Chilled Meat Trade

To realize full market value, chilled meat must be consumed within six weeks of time of killing. If the distance from market be too great, the meat has to be frozen. Frozen meat brings a much lower price than the same quality in a first class chilled condition. Time and distance favor Canada, and these are the deciding factors.

The European situation means that for years there cannot be any danger of over production of beef. Therefore—

Conserve and build up the herds—improve quality—finish thoroughly.

Beef and Bacon for Canada's Permanent Prosperity.



The above map was prepared by United States Food Administration for the Literary Digest and is reproduced by permission.

Live Stock Branch
Dominion of Canada, Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 22, 1919

More Organization Needed

Since the beginning of the new year there have been some strange signs and portents from the East, in the form of rumors and reports from Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, suggesting that big business and the money power are seeing things in a new light and realizing that the strength of the organized farmers in their advance against the protectionist system is beginning to look more formidable than they had looked for.

More than once the rumor has come from Ottawa that farm tractors costing less than \$1,400, on which the maximum of duty under Order-in-Council expires on February 7, will continue to come into Canada untaxed after that date; and quite as frequently there has been a news item from Toronto about a deputation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association going to Ottawa to demand the re-imposition of the 27½ per cent. tariff taxation on such tractors.

Further rumors are coming from Ottawa about a general reduction of the tariff taxation of agricultural implements to a 12½ per cent. level. But most extraordinary of all are the rumors of the blossoming of free trade ideas in unexpected places—namely, in the minds that control some of the largest and most powerful manufacturing industries, who are realizing that with the increased efficiency which the war years have brought and the heavy profits of those years, they are strong enough not to be afraid of the competition of United States manufacturers, and if continental free trade were established could do a great business in the United States market. The smaller manufacturing industries, the reports go on to say, see only ruin for themselves in such a possibility—they want their present security continued.

But the best informed reports from the East say that these ruminings of continental free trade are not to be considered seriously. They are not within the region of practical politics. The only thing to be taken as certain is that the interests which are the beneficiaries of the existing system of high protectionism are not going to give up any of their privileges and advantages willingly.

They realize that the organized farmers are beginning to have a formidable appearance. It is for the farmers of Canada, by more organization, to make themselves formidable in fact as well as in appearance, in their united fight for a square deal. They will never gain any ground without fighting for it.

Sir John and the Tariff

Sir John Willison, the propagandist of protectionism (with a capital R) and protectionism, is now writing articles in the *Montreal Star* in defense of the high tariff which enables his friends of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to amass such large amounts of wealth at the expense of plain ordinary Canadians. The costs of living the tariff makes so high. In a recent article he writes:

The tariff may be imperfect, but to talk, as some do, of "a 42 per cent. tariff" is misleading nonsense.

He knightly propagandist of protectionism, unlike the knights of mediæval times, does not have to go around clothed chiefly in armor. Our Canadian winter climate is rigorous, even in the most favored regions of Eastern Canada, and makes the wearing of woollen clothing necessary. Sir John, no doubt, is not at all troubled over the

price of woollen clothing; but there are many Canadians who are not so fortunate as he is.

Woollen underclothes and woollen outer apparel and the fabrics from which they are made are taxed 35 per cent. on coming into this country from Great Britain, and 42½ per cent. when they come in from other countries, such as the United States or France, to which the "general" tariff applies. By a stroke of governmental humor, which greatly appreciated by Sir John's friends of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the tariff on goods from Great Britain is officially termed the "preferential" tariff. But actually, of course, both the "general" and the "preferential" tariffs are, as they are meant to be, very materially effective as a wall against importation, for the protection of the Canadian makers of winter clothing.

If Sir John had said that it is not true that all the customs taxation is at the rate of 42½ per cent., he would have been within the mark. But many necessities of life in Canada are taxed at that rate.

The Canadian National Railways

D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, made a public statement when he was in Winnipeg recently, in which he spoke confidently of the future of that collection of railway lines which the Dominion has taken over. He made it plain that he does not look for any reduction of railway rates. And the newspaper report of his statement continues thus:

We mean to make the people of Canada proud of their property. In operating the 16,000 miles of Canadian National Railways, we feel that we are administering a trust, and intend to demonstrate that a government-owned and government-controlled railway, operated without political bias, can be made profitable.

In another newspaper interview during his stay in Winnipeg, Mr. Hanna, who was one of the heads of the Canadian Northern from the beginning of that system and enjoys a reputation as a competent railway man, argued at length against the taking over of the C.P.R. by the country. The arguments he advanced against public ownership of the C.P.R. were singularly feeble. They most certainly did not add to Mr. Hanna's reputation as a man of intellectual caliber. That a man holding the position he now does should argue against public ownership is surely an extraordinary performance.

Nothing can be plainer than that Canada's publicly-owned railway system would stand a vastly greater chance of being profitable if, instead of being made up only of the lines which have failed to be profitable, it included also the highly profitable C.P.R.

The United States Railways

Journals in Toronto and Montreal which serve the purposes of Canadian plutocracy are working overtime in zealously misrepresenting the results of one year's government operation of railways in the United States as furnishing an unanswerable case against public ownership. They are loud in their expressions of horror at the deficit of \$136,000,000 piled-up; but they have nothing to say about Mr. McAdoo's estimate of a surplus this year as large as last year's deficit, if the volume of traffic continues as large, and the costs of fuel and supplies are no greater.

The opponents of public ownership in this

country, like those in the United States, also find it convenient to ignore the unprecedented chaos into which the whole railway situation in the United States had fallen when the Washington government had to take hold and undertake to turn that chaos into order. The greatest congestion in all history had been created, the financial condition of some of the companies was so serious as to imperil the general financial situation in the United States. The country was threatened with an almost complete stoppage of transportation.

The charge which Mr. McAdoo has brought is almost miraculous. For several months there has been no stringency in transportation, though the traffic has been unprecedented. The whole case for centralized control could not be more clearly and forcibly stated than in these words of Mr. McAdoo, which are applicable in this country as they are in the United States—

Competition and self-interest dictate that when the roads are under private control each carrier get as much business as possible and keep it, regardless of the fact that the aggregate result may be wasteful and uneconomical.

The United States Congress must decide soon between a return to the old conditions of private ownership, a continuance of Federal control, or Federal ownership. Mr. McAdoo advocates an extension of Federal control for five years; a shorter period, he says, will not give a fair test. Says the *New Republic*, of New York:

It is hard to see what legitimate railway interest is compromised by Mr. McAdoo's proposed five-year extension. The net return which the roads have been guaranteed is a fair one. It is more than the railroads would be likely to earn if restored to their previous conditions of operation. What the companies will get back, after the five-year period, will be properties decidedly improved physically. The government would not think for a moment of letting the railways fall to so low a state as was often tolerated under private control. The need for unification will have been made apparent to the whole public, and that will simplify the political problem of securing relief from the anti-combination laws. State control, so long as abeyance, can hardly again be carried to the point of embarrassing the national system. With all these possible advantages from the five-year extension, why do the railway owners oppose it?

The attitude of the railway owners of the United States is plainly due to their fear that a five-year test will lead to government ownership. They realize that actual gains from unified operation will mean reduced rates, instead of increased profits to themselves, which they could make use of to hoist the values of railway securities.

Taxing Corporation Profits

The Senate and House at Washington have agreed upon a 12 per cent. income tax on corporations for the year 1919, and a ten per cent. tax thereafter. In contrast with the United States, this country has been slow in imposing war taxation upon the profits of corporations.

While Great Britain and the United States—like every other country involved in the war, except Canada—levied war taxation mainly upon property and income, the war taxation in Canada has been levied mainly upon consumption. The Dominion legislation which imposed the war profits' tax resorted to at last in this country provided also that it is to cease this year. The income tax law on the Dominion statute book will apply to corporations.

Thus far, in the levying of taxation in

Canada for raising the needed national revenue the fundamental principle of justice in taxation has been disregarded. That principle is that tax burdens should be adjusted in proportion to the ability to pay. In this country the burdens of taxation have fallen heaviest upon the mass of the people, the producers and consumers. Taxes have been levied upon the necessities of the many and not upon the superfluities of the rich.

The income tax has come to stay in Canada. The business profits' tax must surely be regarded likewise as destined to continue. Direct taxation must be used more and more, the plain necessities of the situation make that inevitable. In levying direct taxation upon income, just regard must be paid to the distinction between earned and unearned incomes—between the wages of work and the profits of capital.

Thus far, business profits have been too tenderly spared in this country. Justice demands that hereafter they bear their full share of the national burden.

Armour & Co. in Uruguay

It is not usual to look to South America for outstanding examples of progressiveness in governmental methods and care for the public welfare. Yet there are some of the South American governments which do things that might well be studied to advantage in this country. Consider, for instance, the manner in which the government of Uruguay has dealt with the great meat-packing corporation of Armour & Company, of Chicago, as set forth in the official report of William Dawson, the United States Consul at Montevideo.

Consul Dawson states that the contract has been signed between a subsidiary company of the Armour corporation and the Uruguayan government for the conversion of a customs warehouse into a cold storage deposit for handling chilled meats and other products shipped in transit by the Armour plants in Brazil. The contract stipulates that the company is to expand at least \$570,000

on installation and machinery. The warehouse will be used for ten years by the company, at the expiration of which time the government will have the right to cancel the concession and purchase the entire property at a price to be fixed by appraisement, but not to exceed \$413,600; otherwise, the concession shall be extended for another ten years—subject, however, to expropriation under the conditions just mentioned. After 20 years the installation and equipment shall become the property of the state, without charges of any kind.

The idea of a meat-packing corporation being treated in such a way by government is enough to cause violent expressions of indignation in certain quarters of Canada. Should such Uruguayan ideas of governmental action with regard to meat-packing corporations or other corporations find their way in general acceptance in this country, it would grievously sadden the hearts of some of our most eminent Canadians, including certain wearers of titles.

A Cool Assertion

In connection with its setting forth of some of the plans for the operations to be carried on by the newly-established Ottawa headquarters of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Financial Post, of Toronto, after mentioning the securing of orders for the manufacturers by the government and the provision by the government of credits, says:—

It may quite possibly be that Canada will be in the position of having to subsidize steamers for the development of export markets, but such a service to the manufacturer would only be on a par with the maintenance of inland water and rail transportation services which are largely for the benefit of the farmer in the marketing of his produce, and which have been estimated to represent an expense to the ratepayer of between three and four cents per bushel on every bushel of wheat sent to the price-setting market at Liverpool.

This cool assertion that the railways of Canada and the inland water transportation

systems were created mainly for the benefit of the farmers of Canada, and are maintained mainly for the benefit of the farmers, is not on a par with many other statements made in journals which pander to the plutocratic mind and give what help they can towards the realization of the plutocratic plans and purposes. The manufacturers of Canada make equal use of the inland transportation systems of the Dominion, rail and water, with the farmers, for the carrying of their raw materials, their fuel and their other supplies, and for the shipping of their finished products to the various distributing centres of trade throughout the country.

The Toronto financial journal, from which the foregoing extract is reprinted, was held in its clutches in 1911 against giving the grain and livestock products of the farmers free access to the market to the south. Its opposition was based on the plea that it was vitally necessary to the national and the Imperial safety that traffic should move east and west, so that the business, financial and manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada could derive benefit from the agricultural development of Western Canada and supply Western Canada with manufactured articles.

A National Waste

A scheme is being promoted for the construction of an automobile highway from Halifax to Vancouver. The bill is being brought before parliament to provide \$19,000,000 to spend in this highway. There is merit in the proposal to have such a highway through the populated districts. But why money should be wasted in building an automobile highway through the barren region north of the Great Lakes we cannot understand, particularly when money is short. We have wasted enough public money in unprofitable railroads through that district without wasting any more in unprofitable highways. The handful of tourists who would use the motor highway may just as well go by the south. We will risk any damage to their loyalty by tooting through the republic.



THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AS CERTAIN OF THE BIG INTERESTS WOULD HAVE IT.

MR PEPYS IN THE WEST



Party Politicians Working Busily to Revive the Old System—Sir Vincent Waves Away a Contrast

rogueous Beaver doesn't pause any time to draw attention to what he is doing. In that most interesting book, "The Canadian Beaver and His Habits," by Horace T. Martin, I have been reading that it is all but impossible to see the beaver at work, so shy and elusive an animal is he, and for the most part nocturnal in his habits."

"Well," said Snagsby, "so in the politician nocturnal in his habits a good deal of the time, and does his work on the quiet. It is only when he is busy stirring up the party spirit that he makes a lot of noise, war-dancing and boasting loudly about the record of the 'grand old party,' and berling over and defiance at the other party."

The Political Circus

And after that Tankerton and Snagsby began to tell reminiscences of politics and politicians, while I listened, and wondered to myself if in the time to come the game of party politics would continue to go on as in the past, with politicians on both sides as the

reflection that there could be no more monumental proof of the absence of the influence of real, alive, vigilant democracy upon the governmental system of Canada than stands out in the fact, "just as a mountain, open, palpable," that the war-time taxation in this country has been levied in such a manner as to burden most heavily the mass of the people, while sparing with tender solicitude wealth and its profits.

Professor Skelton's Table

This has been set forth with scientific accuracy by Professor O. D. Skelton of Queen's University, in a bulletin entitled "Canadian Federal Finance," which forms one of the series of valuable bulletins on various subjects coming from that University of Kingston, Ontario. The accompanying table, reproduced here from Professor Skelton's bulletin, shows very strikingly the extraordinary contrast in fiscal policy there has been between Canada, on the one hand, and Great Britain and the United States, on the other, during the years of the war.

Comparisons of War-time Taxation

CANADA						
Year	Total Revenue from Taxes in Millions of Dollars	Taxes on Property-Domestic Amount	Percent.	Total on Consumption Amount in Millions of dollars	Percent.	Per cent.
1913-14	127	—	—	127	—	100
1914-15	27	—	—	27	—	100
1915-16	154.8	1.2	1	125.4	99	80
1916-17	174.7	12.8	8	160.9	92	80
1917-18	198	22.5	12	178.7	88	80

UNITED KINGDOM						
Year	Total Revenue from Taxes in Millions of Dollars	Taxes on Property-Domestic Amount	Percent.	Total on Consumption Amount in Millions of Dollars	Percent.	Per cent.
1913-14	188	78	43	85	—	52
1914-15	190	101	53	89	—	47
1915-16	291	102	35	128	—	44
1916-17	514	220	44	185	—	36
1917-18	913	483	53	158	—	19

UNITED STATES						
Year	Total Revenue from Taxes in Millions of Dollars	Taxes on Property-Domestic Amount	Percent.	Total on Consumption Amount in Millions of Dollars	Percent.	Per cent.
1913-14	726	125	27	601	—	83
1914-15	4,116	8351	80	191	—	20
1917-18	8,537	2,750	32	3,601	—	31

ringmasters of the show, having one and the same purpose ever in mind, namely, to excite the ordinary, average citizen by catch-cries and bawsebs and loud flap-doodle and appeals to sentiment and prejudice and so delude him into making a monkey of himself. And what fool! For the maintenance of a system which, no matter which of the parties has been in power, has been based not on principles of economic and social justice and of equal rights for all and special privilege for none, but on securing advantages to the few at the expense of the many.

After Snagsby and Tankerton went home I continued in the same train of thought, until I came at last to the

A leading article in the London Times a few weeks ago said that the main bulk of the war taxation in Great Britain had been levied upon the well-to-do. This is made plain in Professor Skelton's schedule. The war taxation in Great Britain levied additional imposts on incomes and property; the only other articles of consumption taxed, or further taxed, for purposes of raising war revenue being tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, liquors, dried fruits and gasoline.

A Truly Shameful Contrast

Canada, on the contrary, levied the main bulk of war taxation on imported articles of consumption, chiefly necessaries. Profit taxes came later, and in-

come taxes will this year be a feature of the budget of a Canadian minister of finance for the first time. But profit tax and income tax revenue, as Professor Skelton points out, constitute only 31 per cent. of the whole.

Canada has only one-sixth of the population of Great Britain, but the Canadian taxes on consumption in 1917-18 actually exceeded the British taxes on consumption, which the Canadian taxes on property were less than one-twentieth of the British taxes on pro-

Sir Vincent Waves the Contrast Away

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, in his address at the annual meeting of the shareholders of that institution last month, undertook to wave away, with a sweeping gesture, the contrast between Canada and other countries in this matter of the heavy burdening of the great body of producers and consumers, and the very light burdening of capital and its earnings.

"Taxation," said Sir Vincent, in that address, "cannot easily be lessened, and may be increased. A levy on capital advocated in some quarters must only result in the stifling of individual incentive and enterprise, and the penalizing of industry, self-denial and thrift. Taxing capital to the point of unemployment in industrial enterprise would involve unemployment of labor and produce serious consequences. If placed principally on consumption, the burden of taxation is distributed. In this connection, it may be pointed out that comparison, frequently made, of our taxation with that of Great Britain ignores the incidence of customs duties, restricted in Great Britain but supplying a large part of the public revenue of Canada."

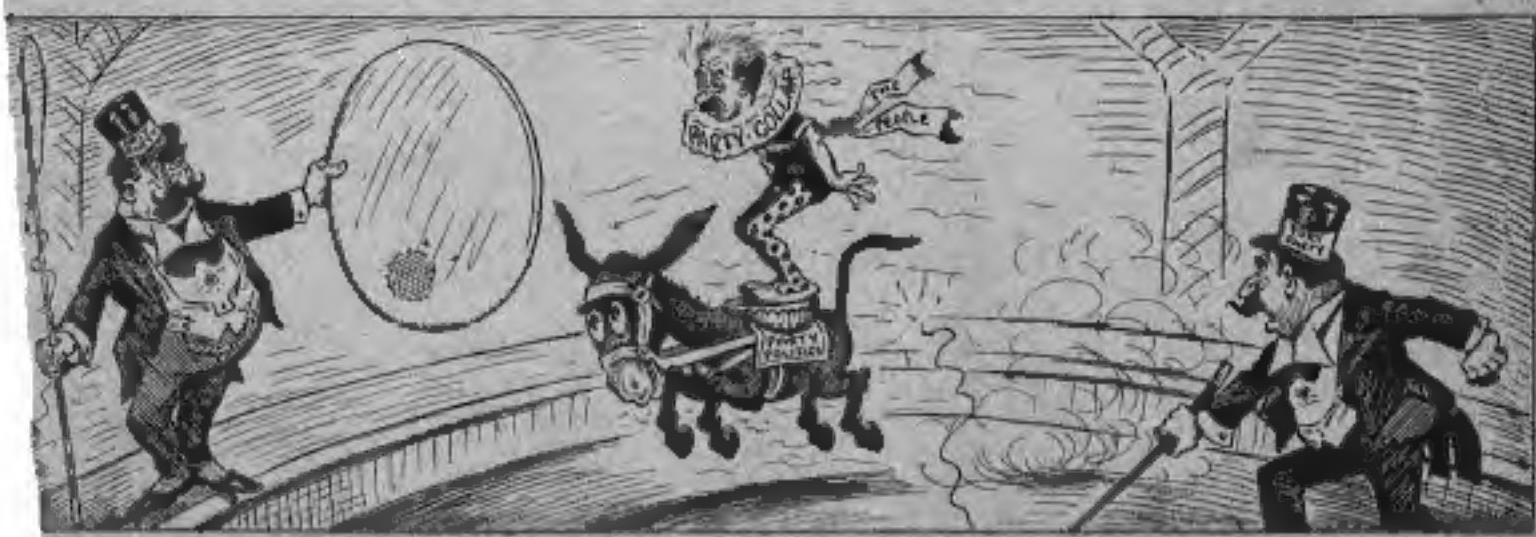
Thus Sir Vincent proclaims himself a staunch believer in the doctrine that "whatever is, is right." He takes the attitude that when he points out the fact that an unjust system of taxation is actually in operation in this country, he is making a completely crushing reply to those who point out that it is an unjust system.

A New Order is On the Way

Even Sir Vincent Meredith will have to awake to the fact that the necessities of a sane program of reconstruction will force the abolition of the injustices of "the incidence of customs duties in Canada," which burdens so shamefully the great mass of the people, and burdens most shamefully the average Canadian who has a family to support.

Instead, the public revenue needed for carrying on the government of the country and for bearing the cost of the war will have to be raised in a very large measure by direct taxation of unimproved land values, including all natural resources, by a graduated personal income tax, by a graduated inheritance tax on large estates, and by a graduated income tax on profits, as set forth in the Farmers' Platform.

W.J.H.





Putting up Telephone Wires Under Fire. What is it worth a day to do this job?

SAY," Wally whispered hoarsely along the trench, "what time is it anyhow?"

A voice answered from the dark: "Half past two. Keep quiet, and go to sleep."

"What? You mean to say we have been here only an hour? Boy howdy!"

And muttering to himself he settled down again. Huddled against the dirt wall with his arms wrapped round his knees he closed his eyes. His head sank slowly forward on his chest, a gentle purring sound issued from his nose, and he was off to baba-bye.

The company were in the jumping-off trenches, about a hundred yards behind the front line. Late the previous afternoon they had come up in trucks from a village thirty kilometers back, lunging and whooping as they careered along the roads, and at one-thirty they had entered the newly dug positions. They would go over the top for the first time in the pale gray of dawn. Yet they slept. They slept, curled up on the floor of the trench or with their backs creased against the side, as soundly as they had done in rest billets. Death would come in many with the rising of the sun, but nobody stayed awake to worry over it.

The night was calm. There was no moon, but myriads of stars powdered the sky. Away off on the horizon at their left sheets of flame zigzagged like heat lightning, and from them came a faint sullen boozing as of heavy surf—the artillery was raising hell across here to the north.

But all was as peaceful as a country land in Wally's sector; not even a machine gun had barked since their entry. It was hard to believe that thousands of men lay on their arms a few feet below the surface of the ground, waiting for daybreak to rush and kill.

A soldier stirred uneasily in his sleep, muttered some unintelligible gibberish and stretched out his legs. One heavy, groping foot poked Wally under the ear and he woke up, very peevish.

"Why the Sam Hill can't you leave a guy alone?" he inquired in a fiery undertone, sucking his mouth with the back of his hand, for he had drooled. Getting no reply he asked: "Say, what time is it now?"

An officer told him: "Three o'clock. Cut out that talking!"

Wally eased his cramped back and legs, and settled once more to slumber. It seemed to him that he had barely shut his eyes when the shriek of a shell sounded overhead. A moment, and a flock of them were streaming toward the American batteries far to the west. Mingled with the rending crash of high explosives was the muffled report of gas shells. The incendiaries were going after our gunners with mustard, mixing the shells with heavies in order to drown their telltale "plunk!"

The Night Before the Attack

Wally sat up straight and sniffed the air. All the men in the jumping-off trench were wide awake now. Somebody yelled "Oho!"

The Zero Hour

A Soldier's Experience in that Lifetime that Clusters Around the Moment When the Order Comes to Go Over the Top—By George Patterson

Courtesy Drawing Post

The Bombardment

Was it the chill of early morning or the tension of waiting that made Wally tremble? Probably both; but he was shivering like a leaf, and glanced cautiously about him to see how the others were taking it.

Nearly all looked wan and drawn, like men badly in need of sleep. There was a sort of damp pallor about their faces, and he noted each soldier avoided meeting the other's eye. Only weather-beaten old Smith seemed as usual, grizzled and gham; but then this was a familiar business to him, and, moreover, he had a skinful of cognac.

They were puffing on little cigarettes and hardly any of them talked. When they did it was in mumbles and jerks. Smith got off a joke, but earned only a sickly smile from the man nearest him.

Did they all have colds? Everyone was clearing his throat or coughing. Scarcely anybody sat still; they either fidgeted with their accoutrements, fisting and inspecting for the hundredth time, or shifted their feet, moving aimlessly this way and that. A few spat on their hands and stared at nothing.

"Say," inquired Wally in a voice that sounded ready and far away in his own ears, "ain't it about time now?"

"Fourteen minutes yet," answered the lieutenant. "I'll tell you in lots of time. And remember, men—when you get the command to fix bayonets I want you to keep them down, so they won't show above the trench."

The artillery was still pounding away as though it had nothing else to do and instant to keep it up all day. Watching through an indentation in the top of the trench Wally saw a chunk torn out of the middle of the church spire in X. Dust and bits of stone geysered from it; the spire teetered poised a moment and then came tumbling down. The walls followed, as shell after shell tore through them. The village was being wiped out.

When the dust lifted momentarily he caught a glimpse of the bombardment. Shells were spattering all along the German front. First came the leaping flash, then a smother of dirt and dust and debris and a column of smoke. At one point far back was dense clouds of it, with sullen flames below. Evidently the American fire had set ablaze a dump of some kind. "Somehow it ain't so bad as I expected," Wally remarked wonderingly to the man next to him, but the other paid no attention.

It was now broad day and everybody was gazing toward the lieutenant. That officer was gazing at his watch. He seemed perfectly cool, but a trifle grim for a boy of twenty-two.

"Ain't it near time, sir?" asked a sergeant, licking his dry lips. For answer the lieutenant barked out an order to fix bayonets. Clang! Clinkety-clank—clang! A resounding clangor swept down the line as they drove the bayonets home. The flash of them above the trench must have been visible a mile away. Once more they waited. They waited with quivering breath and fast-beating hearts trembling like dogs in leash. For an hour was at hand; they all knew it.

Suddenly a great fear lay hold of Wally. Continued on Page 27



Tanks passing dead Germans who were alive before the Cavalry advanced a few minutes before the picture was taken.

for forty-eight hours, so he gulped and swallowed not to think about it.

One form of relief remained—he could ask the hour. He did so half a dozen times in fifty minutes, with the result that a sergeant wanted to know what the blue blazes Wally took him for, anyhow? The latter retaliated by questioning the accuracy of the sergeant's watch.

"I bet you she's stopped. Bet you five francs."

The noncom held it to his ear to listen. "No she ain't, either. Going fine. I tell you she's right to a second. All our watches was synchronized before we come up."

That settled it. Wally hadn't even a suspicion of what "synchronized" meant, but it sounded final, so he held his peace.

And gradually he dozed. His rest was fitful, broken by nightmares. Once he

walls of the trench, and the men there could see the vibration—steady, continuous. Wally reared himself for a look over the top. What he saw was a wide expanse of darting flashes, a wall of fire made up of innumerable bursts. Directly opposite there seemed to be a volcano in eruption. It was the village of X, belching flames and smoke. The outline of its rooftops and roofs showed vividly at every flare, and Wally could distinctly see the church tower, as yet untouched.

Half in awe he said: "Holy mackerel! Maybe we ain't givin' 'em hell?"

The men round him were now peaking ready, and dawn was breaking. A pale shiver in the eastern sky, a few golden streaks, and presently that became aware that the earth was cannibalistically shrouded in low-hanging mists. From a clump of trees on their right came the notes of a bird.



Canadian Cavalry resting in a Wood waiting for the order to advance. The Tanks are in front, standing out Machine Gun.

The Why and How of Crop Rotation



Results of Eight Years' Experiments at the Brandon Experimental Farm—By W. C. McKillican, Superintendent

THE object of growing crops in a rotation may be stated briefly as follows:

- To systematize the arrangement of the crops and fields on a farm so as to provide for a desired area of each crop each year.
- To arrange crops in such an order as to ensure the production of the largest and most profitable yields at the least cost.
- To hinder the multiplication of weeds, insects and plant diseases by frequent changes from one type of crop to another.
- To provide opportunity for the eradication of these pests by having cleaning seasons at regular intervals.
- To prevent the depletion of soil fertility and the destruction of the physical condition of the soil by including such crops as will directly or indirectly store fertility and organic matter in the soil.

What a Rotation Should Include

In order to attain these objects, a rotation should include:

1st—A cash crop, i.e., a crop that is readily convertible into cash and the growing of which is reasonably sure of being profitable.

2nd—A cleaning crop or fallow, in order that there may be a season in which special attention is given to cleaning the land.

3rd—A fodder crop; the keeping of livestock is practically a necessity for the working out of a good rotation, or, if livestock are impossible, then a green manure crop should take the place of the fodder crop. These crops restore the vegetable fibre to the soil.

4th—A leguminous crop; no permanent system of agriculture has been created that does not include the growing of at least one crop that belongs to the group known as legumes and including clovers, alfalfa, peas and beans as its principal members. They restore nitrogenous fertility to the soil.

A rotation may have several crops belonging to one of these groups or one crop may combine the functions of two of the groups, but all these four functions should be combined in a rotation that is to be permanently successful.

At Brandon Experimental Farm we have for the past eight years been trying out a few rotations to discover which is best suited to our conditions and to find out some general facts in regard to crop rotation.

The rotations under test are as follows:

1. Seed Grain Farming Rotations

Rotation E.—1st year, wheat; 2nd year, wheat; 3rd year, oats; 4th year, fallow. This is the typical grain farming rotation of Manitoba. No manure is

applied at any time. This rotation has the fallow for a cleaning season, has three cash crops, but no fodder crop unless the oats are used in that way, and no leguminous crop. By means of the fallow it conserves moisture and makes plant food more readily available for the crop that follows, and attempts at least to control weeds. It makes no attempt to return anything to the soil, so that gradual depletion and increased tendency to blow are the inevitable results. During the time that prairie soils are giving up their virgin fertility, good results are obtained from this rotation, but it cannot continue indefinitely.

Rotation D.—This rotation has exactly the same order of crops as E, but has this difference, that once in four years an application of manure is given. This manure should help to keep the soil from a rapid exhaustion as where there is none applied. However, in the actual results at Brandon the increased returns from the manure have not as yet been sufficiently great to pay for the cost of application. It is expected that greater comparative returns from the manure will be obtained after the cumulative result of longer application is felt.

4. Well Balanced Rotation

Rotation F.—1st year, wheat; 2nd year, wheat; 3rd year, corn; 4th year, oats or barley (seeded down); 5th year, hay (clover and grasses). This rotation fills the requirements stated in our introduction about as well for Manitoba conditions as any. Two crops of wheat and one of oats or barley make a good proportion (three-fifths) of the land in grain crop, the cash crop of Manitoba. The year of corn provides a cleaning season and also a large amount of fodder. The year of hay adds to the fodder supply and includes a leguminous crop. The hay land plowed in July and well cultivated makes a very good preparation for wheat. The corn land makes a good preparation for oats or barley and also for the grass seed sown with these crops. The proportion of corn is too large for most Manitoba farms, but this could be reduced in actual practice by having the field partly in corn and partly in summer-fallow. Manure is applied before the corn crop in this rotation.

This rotation has given very good results at Brandon. Not only does it provide for the maintenance of the soil, but it is giving greater peasant returns than those obtained from D. and E.

The average profit per acre of this rotation for the five years—1914-18—was 81 per cent. greater than that obtained from the straight grain growing rotation.

The Most Profitable Rotation

Rotation G.—1st year, wheat; 2nd year, wheat; 3rd year, oats or barley; 4th year, pasture; 5th year, corn. This rotation is somewhat similar in character to the last one. It includes the same kinds of crops, but changes the order somewhat, the wheat coming after the corn instead of after the hay and the coarse grain crop following the wheat instead of coming after the corn. This arrangement makes an excellent and extremely profitable wheat crop, but it gives less suitable conditions for sowing down. It gives better conditions for corn (an aid) than the other where the corn follows the wheat. It has a year of pasture, and in that differs from F, which makes no provision for pasture. Manure is applied for corn as in F.

This rotation has also given very good results at Brandon, its average profit for five years exceeding that of the straight grain growing rotation by 155 per cent.; it has been the most profitable rotation tried on the farm. However, sowing down with the third crop of grain would not be successful in all parts of Manitoba and that feature might rule it out in some places. The large proportion of corn would also have to be modified in actual farm practice as in the preceding rotation.

Rotations Without Corn

Rotation H.—1st year, wheat; 2nd year, wheat; 3rd year, fallow; 4th year, oats; 5th year, hay (clover and grass); 6th year, pasture; and—

Rotation I.—1st year, flax; 2nd year, oats; 3rd year, fallow; 4th year, wheat; 5th year, hay (clover and grass); 6th year, pasture.

These two rotations are very similar in type, the only difference being a change from wheat to flax as the first crop and the interchanging of the wheat and oat crops. They differ from F. and G. in that they do not include corn, but keep to the summer-fallow as the means of cleaning the land. They include fodder and leguminous crops and are therefore more permanent than the character of rotations E. and D. Manure is applied on the pasture and plowed in.

These rotations have been more profit-

able than E. and D., but not so profitable as F. and G. On the other hand, the absence of corn makes the labor problem more easily handled than where corn is largely grown. Taking E. as the standard again, rotation H. has beaten its profits on a five-year average by 43 per cent., and rotation I. has done a little better.

A Rotation in the Dairy or Stock Farm

Rotation W.—1st year, wheat; 2nd year, wheat; 3rd year, corn; 4th year, oats; 5th year, barley; 6th year, alfalfa (grown alone); 7th year, alfalfa; 8th year, alfalfa; 9th year, alfalfa; 10th year, alfalfa plowed up after first cutting.

This rotation is intended not for an ordinary mixed farm, but for a dairy or pure-bred stock farm where the production of a large amount of high-class fodder is more important than wheat. It includes all the requirements of a permanent rotation and should build up the fertility of the land more than any of the others. Manure is applied twice in the circuit for corn, and as a top dressing on alfalfa.

Being so long, it has not got a proper start as compared to the other rotations. Its profit per acre for the same five years exceed E. by 145 per cent., being second only to rotation G. in profitability. The indications are that it will soon take the lead.

Observations on Rotations

From observing the results obtained from these rotations and farming conditions in Manitoba generally for a number of years, the following conclusions among others have been reached:

1. A good mixed farming rotation not only provides for the future condition of the soil, but it gives a larger per cent. profit than straight grain growing.

2. Corn is an exceedingly valuable rotation crop, not only for its fodder value, but because the grain crops following it are the most profitable on the farm.

3. It is impossible to control soil blowing and wild oats by a straight grain and fallow system, no matter how well you cultivate. Grasses control both satisfactorily.

4. The longer the start of mixed farming is postponed the more difficult is to start.

5. The most profitable way to use grasses is in a short rotation. Left to stand they become unproductive and hard to break up.

6. There is no best rotation for all farms. Each individual case must be studied by itself and a rotation devised that will suit the kind of soil, the degree of weed infestation, the rainfall that may be expected, the convenience to market of the farm, and the plans, opportunities and limitations of the man who operates the farms.



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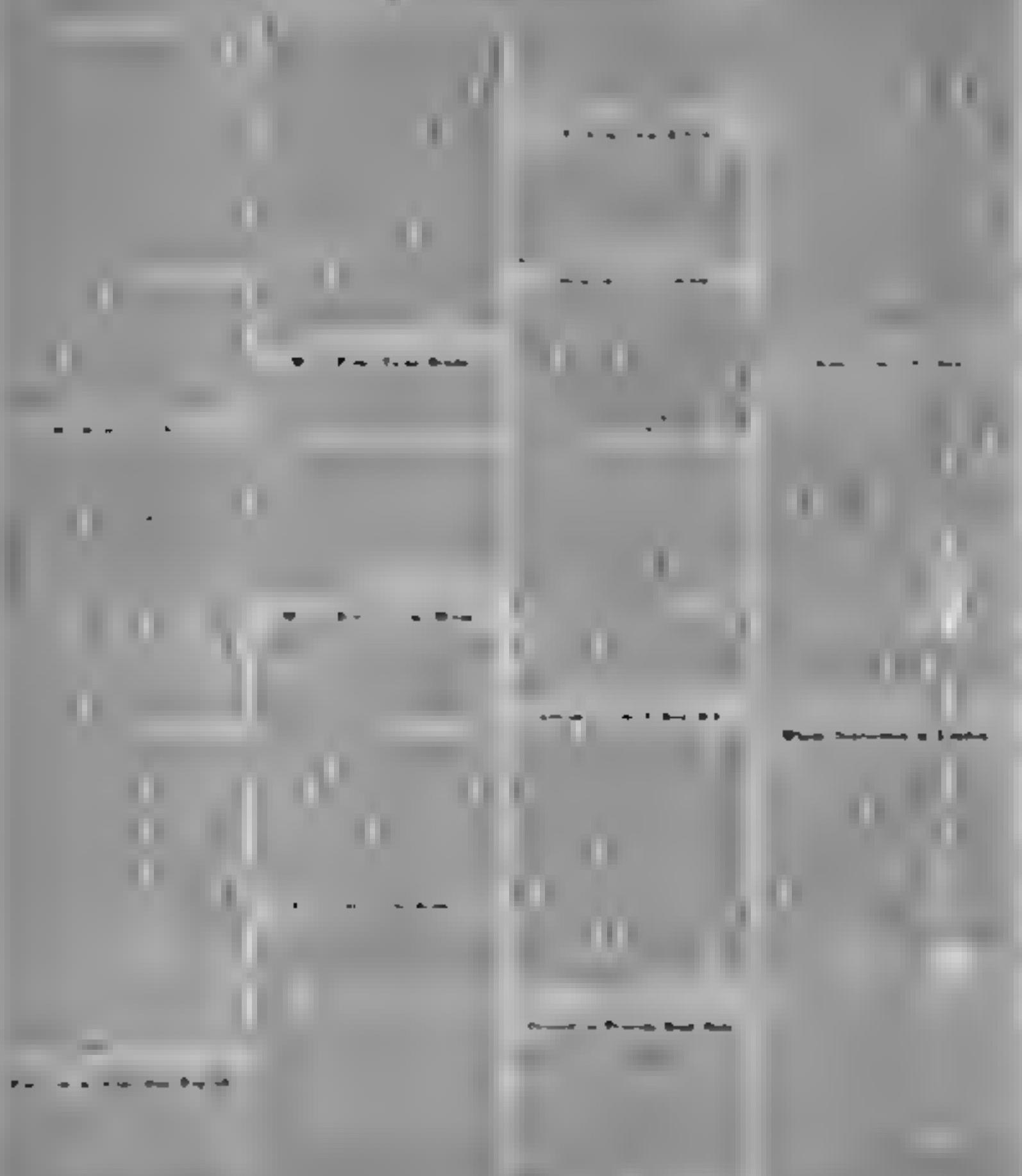
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Common Ailments of Pregnant Animals

Part I of a series of articles on the care and handling of pregnant animals.

Dropsy of the Uterus

Uterine dropsy is a condition in which the uterus becomes enlarged and engorged with blood. It is often accompanied by a fever and may lead to death if not treated.

The cause of uterine dropsy is not fully understood, but it is believed to be related to the presence of a tumor or a fibroid in the uterus.

Treatment for uterine dropsy includes the use of drugs such as oxytocin and ergotamine, as well as the removal of the tumor or fibroid.

Prognosis for uterine dropsy is generally good, but it is important to seek medical attention if symptoms appear.

Part II: Diseases of the Uterus

Uterine diseases are common in pregnant animals and can lead to complications during pregnancy and delivery.

The most common uterine disease is uterine dropsy, which is characterized by an enlarged and engorged uterus.

Other uterine diseases include uterine hemorrhage, uterine prolapse, and uterine infection.

Treatment for uterine diseases depends on the specific condition and may involve the use of medications, surgery, or other medical interventions.

Prognosis for uterine diseases is generally good, but it is important to seek medical attention if symptoms appear.

Part III: Diseases of the Ovaries

Ovarian diseases are common in pregnant animals and can lead to complications during pregnancy and delivery.

The most common ovarian disease is ovarian dropsy, which is characterized by an enlarged and engorged ovary.

Other ovarian diseases include ovarian hemorrhage, ovarian prolapse, and ovarian infection.

Treatment for ovarian diseases depends on the specific condition and may involve the use of medications, surgery, or other medical interventions.

Prognosis for ovarian diseases is generally good, but it is important to seek medical attention if symptoms appear.

Part IV: Diseases of the Mammary Glands

Mammary gland diseases are common in pregnant animals and can lead to complications during pregnancy and delivery.

The most common mammary gland disease is mastitis, which is characterized by inflammation of the mammary glands.

Other mammary gland diseases include mammary prolapse, mammary hemorrhage, and mammary infection.

Treatment for mammary gland diseases depends on the specific condition and may involve the use of medications, surgery, or other medical interventions.

Prognosis for mammary gland diseases is generally good, but it is important to seek medical attention if symptoms appear.



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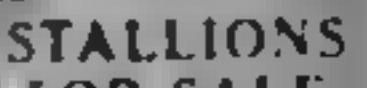
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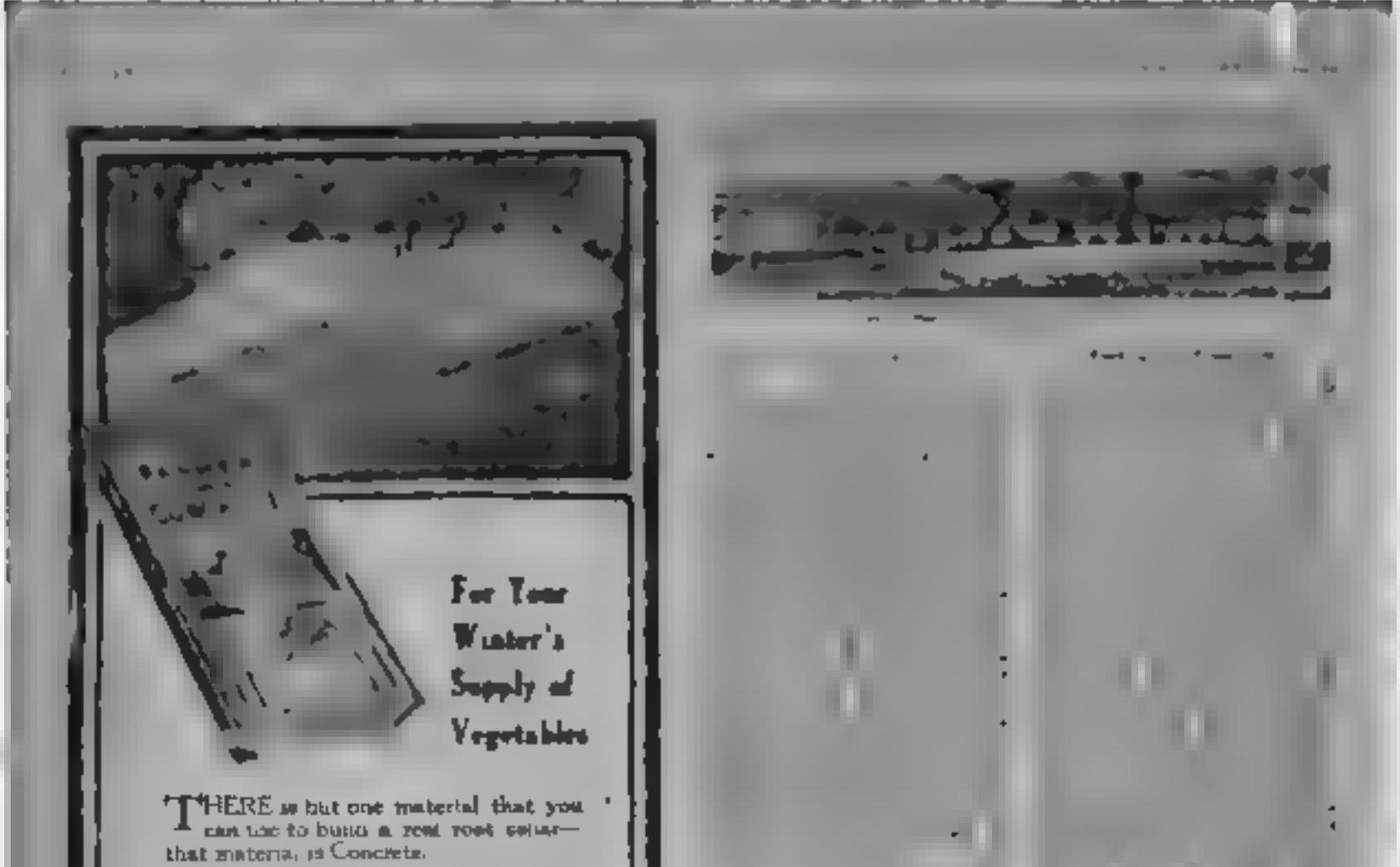
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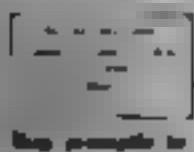


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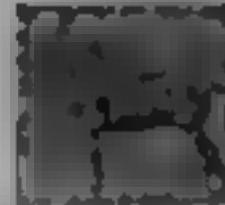
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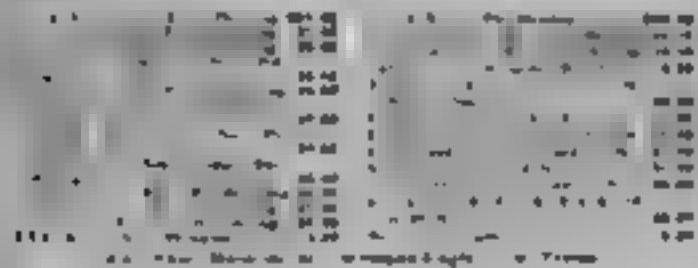
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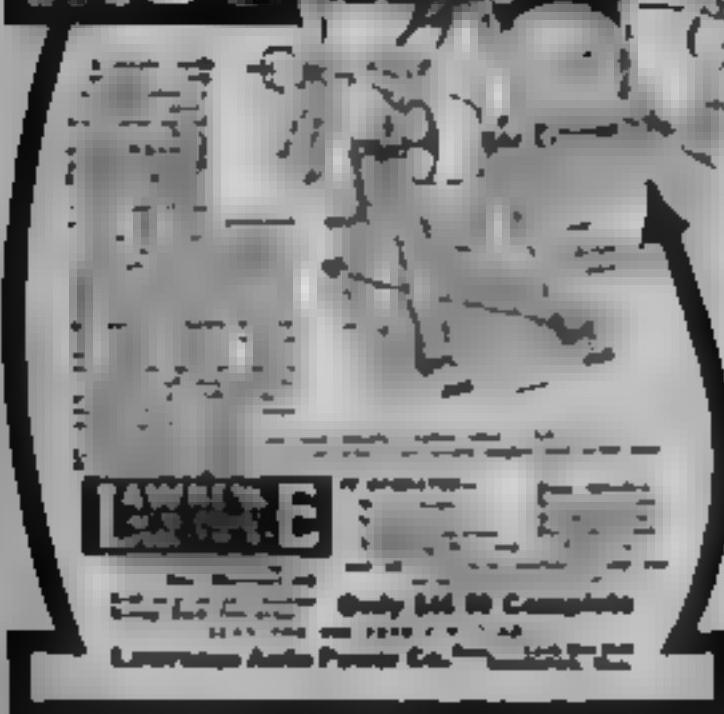
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Improves the Condition of all Live Stock
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Fatten Five One Month Fatigue

You can develop pigs at five months old to be judgment under ordinary conditions at six months, whereas

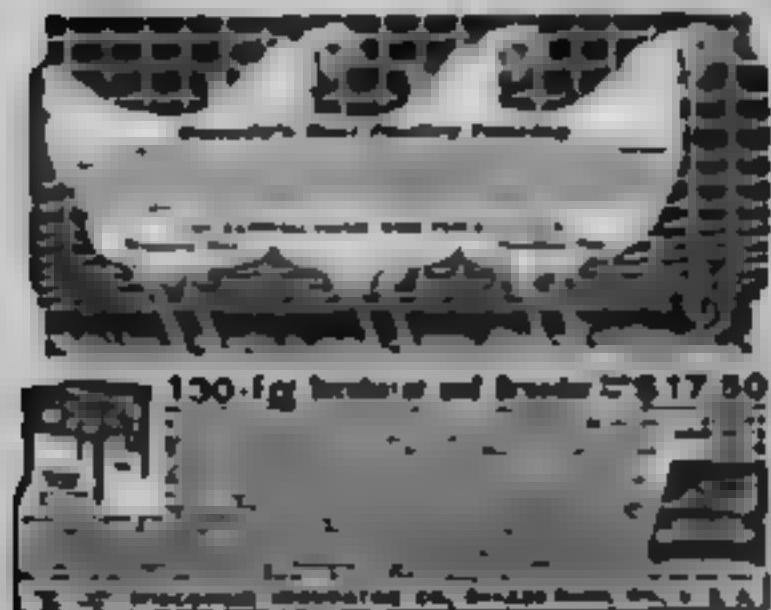
Journal of the Psychotherapy of Trauma

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• Shorter Lay Period

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Producers' Registered Seed

There is

BIG MONEY

In growing

REGISTERED SEED

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**IMPROVED HEAVY YIELDING
REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT**

in two-bushel bags. Every bag sealed and registered by the C.S.G.A. in lots of 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20 or more bushels.

Buy now. Take a chance on your seed stores.
Buy the best.

Buy enough of this "Registered Marquis" to furnish you with sufficient seed for your entire acreage next year.
Buy now. Our supply is exhausted if you wait.

F. J. ANDERSON, Agent

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Banking by Mail



Bank of Hamilton
Winnipeg, Man.

Seed Oat Situation

Article No. 6

T

Cleaning Seed

Pembina

Peerless.

Coal

Coal & Coke Limited

January 22, 1919

The Bank of Toronto

REPORT OF THE SIXTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Head Office in Toronto, Wednesday, 8th January, 1919

operations for the year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, on November 30th, 1918.
The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and losses on current accounts, amounted to the sum of

Toronto General Hospital
Written-off Bank Premises

Carried forward to next year

The production of war materials and supplies continued up to December 31st, 1918.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have been inspected by the Inspection Staff and at the Head Office he

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., the auditor of the Bank has made his

The following Branches have been opened during the year —
Nathan, Markdale and New Lowell, Ontario. Durban and
Port Elizabeth, South Africa. A Branch at
at Point St. Charles, Quebec, has been closed

All of which is respectfully submitted

W. G. GOODFREY,

General Statement

Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement

Less interest deducted from above

Dividends unpaid
Acceptances under Letters of Credit

Capital paid up
Reserve

Balance due by other Banks in Canada
Balance due by Banks and Banking Companies

\$34,821.87

Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off

was adopted. Contributions to various
Mr. Coulter T. Clarkson was appointed

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We carry the largest stocks of Seed Oats in Western Ontario and have ready to supply all your seed requirements. We furnish a full line of farm supplies.

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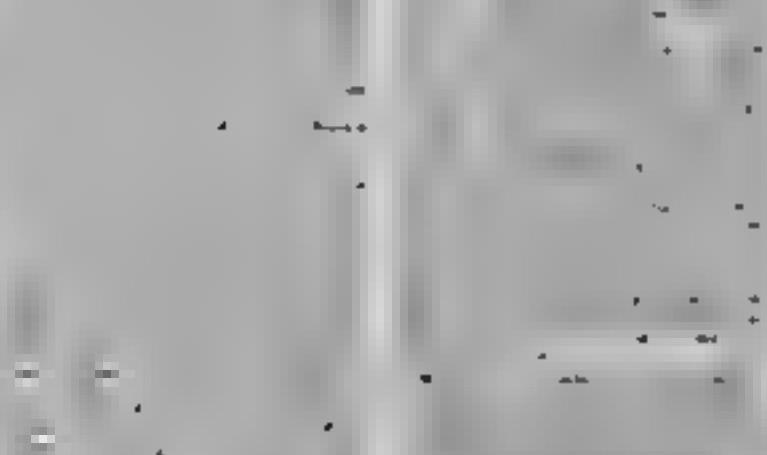
ARTISTIC TAXIDERMY

See K. T. V. - K. T. V. - K. T. V. - K. T. V.

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Field Crops





\$600.00 SAVED ON THIS HOUSE
and better lumber secured by dealing with us.

We Sell Our Customers The Best Grade of

Wood Products at the lowest prices in the market.

EMTC Lumber Company
SPECIALISTS IN
LUMBER

From Mill To Consumer



Don't Let Gophers
Drive You to the Poor House

Be A Profit Farmer

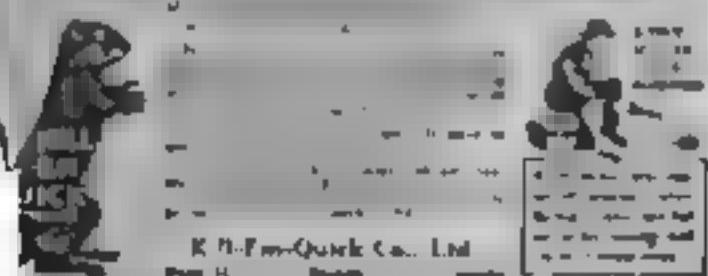
Don't let gophers eat your crops. Don't let them eat your profits. Don't let them eat your money.

Kill-Em-Quick

GOPHER
POISON

At present crops from 1 to 4 bushels per acre.

For more information write or call 200-1111.



K-E-F-Q Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 1000

You do not see what you want advertised in the issue write and
let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

THE FARMER'S MARKET



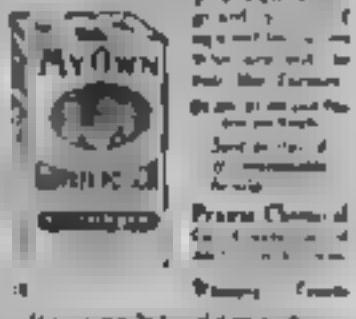
Carter Shahan
Positively States That

the *Farmer's Market* has helped in
studies to the destruction of gophers
in the use of its products.

**"My Own
Gopher Poison"**

is the most efficient and most popular
gopher poison ever made. It is
the only poison that can be
used in the field and it
will not contaminate the soil.

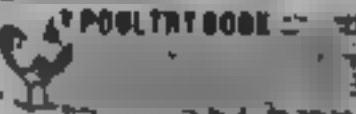
NEW! - When you buy the
"My Own Gopher Poison" it
is in a paper bag and
is the perfect size for
any pocket.



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WOOD PUMPS**



Manufactured by
CATER'S
WOOD PUMPS
H. CATER
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82 BUSHELS of WHEAT IT **CAN** BE DONE!

SEAGER WHEELER DID IT



Tell Me What You Want to Know
Make your own Test
Seed an Acre with Guide Seed

■ 1919

BET YOUR SEED NOW

An authority once said, "You can't grow 80 bushels of wheat on an acre of land." With his improved heavy-yielding strains of wheat, Seager Wheeler knocked the "I" out of this "Can't" by growing wheat that yielded at the rate of 82 bushels per acre.

Improved strains of seed, especially selected for yielding ability, will produce twice the yield per acre. We have a number of wheat-growing methods and techniques, but we believe you will find the world's best method of growing wheat is the no-till system. This has a yielding strain of wheat which has been specially selected by the hand of man. It is a strain that yields over a long period of

years. Every plant was originally selected for its bushel-producing power.

We have said more than 100 farmers with seed plots of one acre each, have secured from 80 to 100 bushels per acre. In other words, from one bushel per acre more to twice the yield secured from ordinary seed.

You Can Raise More Bushels

We believe that by the use of the seed we are distributing you can increase your yield and profit in raising wheat. See Seager's Testimony. You will know if YOU raise the best on YOUR own farm.

You can increase your yield and profit in raising wheat. You can make hundreds or dozens by increasing your yield. TRY IT. Do not put it off. Do not delay. Write us NOW to get at least enough of this seed for a test plot of one acre. On December 1, 1919, we will pay

500 Dollars In Cash

The person who raises the most bushels in the competition will win \$500. There are 99 other prizes, \$500.00 up, ranging in value from \$0.00 to \$25.00.

Some one will win the \$500.00 prize. Others will win the 99 other prizes. YOU WON'T unless you try. YOU will have the SEED anyway.

Seed An Acre With Guide Seed in 1919

Get Your Seed NOW

Decide right now before you say this aside: Who in your neighborhood should get The Guide and then see that they become subscribers.

Send us your order for better seed or seed the first time you buy it over.

This is a proposition on which YOU cannot lose. Get in this big competition NOW.

Please send me _____ copies of your folder which explains how I can obtain improved seed and how I can win \$500 by sowing an acre of land with Guide Seed.

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Wesleyan University
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Wesleyan, Bank

"Review of the
Bond Market in Canada
for 1983

There is no evidence at present of the presence of any other type of microorganism.

We have presented a perspective
beneath which may the situation.
Presently given the above, the
question is, how far does it go?
There are two main points:
one of which is the question
of what we believe. It
should be given a thought to

**DOMINION SECURITY
CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Dominion of Canada
5% and 5½% Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD**

ON THE HAMMOND & NANTON CO., WISCONSIN.

The Farmer's Need



THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
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Without obligation, will you kindly furnish me with full information concerning International Relations. I am at the present moment engaged in a study of this subject.

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FARM
BUILDINGS
COST LESS

SHOPRIC
STUCCO BOARD

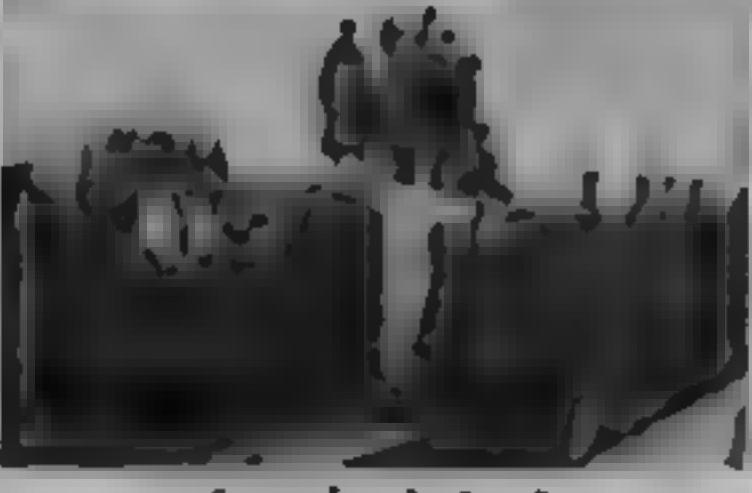
Live Poultry
WANTED

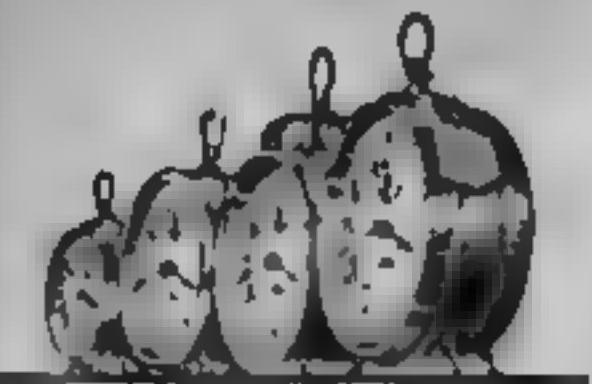
DOMINION
NEWS

Live Poultry Wanted

Live Poultry Wanted

Live and Dressed
POULTRY
Wanted





*Take good care of your
Westclox alarm*

GOOD alarm clocks are not as easy to get as they used to be. The war has made them scarce. Yet they are more in demand today, as household timekeepers, than ever before.

Careful treatment will make your
Mastoiditis go away.

W. C. 1 - 2 - 4 - 5 - 6
tells you more about your clock. Since July, 1918 this booklet has been packed with every Westclox alarm. If you bought your clock before that time you may have one of these left by me. A postal card from you will bring it.

Western Clock Co., makers of *Wexford*

fresh Water Caught fish Direct To Consumer

ALBERTA LAKES FISH RIFLE

New COAL-OIL Light

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Human Development**



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DUNHAM
CULTI PACKER

The Culti-Packer Fits Your Seed Bed In Record Time—

Would you like to cut the time of fitting your seed bed by 30 to 50 percent? A hundred thousand farmers will testify that you can do this very thing with the Dilling Culti-Packer. Here is one way they do it:

First plow the soil; then go over it with a disc harrow and follow immediately with the Culti-Packer—you can pull the two tools together if you have a tractor, or separately with hoes. In most soils, out of till, this will give you a finished seed bed without further work.

The next 10 days will be filled with many more hours of work, as we continue to refine our model and prepare it for presentation at the conference.

Not only will you save hours of labor but the crop will start sooner, grow faster and yield better because of the good condition of soil, and the required P - K - copper fertilizer will add fractions of ton per acre for you to help make it work.

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Patentees of Clevibody

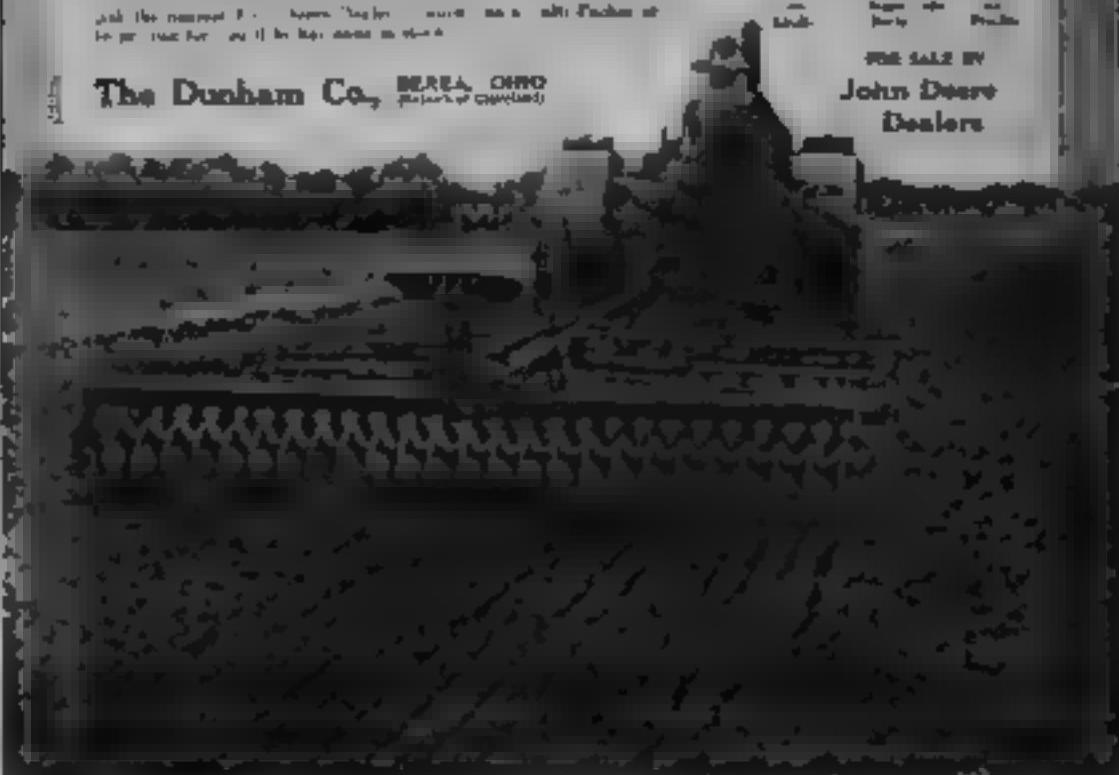
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For Those Layout

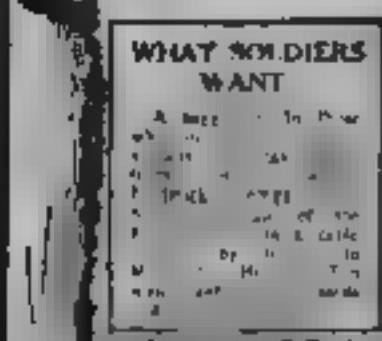
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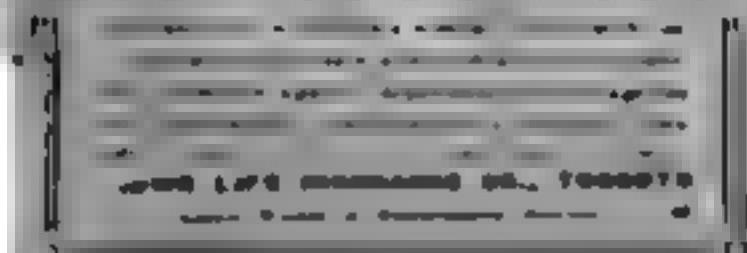
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Our annual piano testing finds us with a larger number of pianos than we can sell at regular prices. These must be discounted and sold at once. Our sales are at special selling prices.

Send in Your Order To-day

THIS is a most unusual opportunity today. Everywhere piano manufacturers have had to contract their output and a record shortage of pianos exists throughout the country. This is proven by the increased prices that are being asked and paid everywhere.

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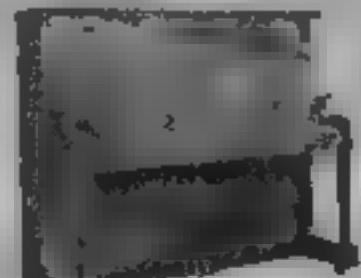
Most pianos must be sold at rock-bottom prices. We are offering you a large number of pianos at prices which will save you money.

Our catalog shows a large number of pianos at prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

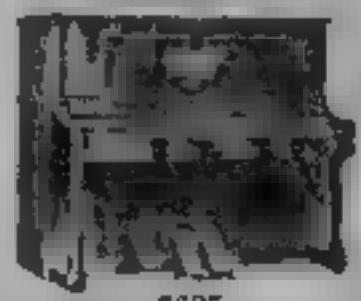
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I don't want any wages, or board, just give me horses in proportion to the work I do. I can give you higher returns as I have worked for thousands of farmers and have always given more satisfaction.

Yours truly,

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1964

1965



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Agatha Christie



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and I think

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A Fox

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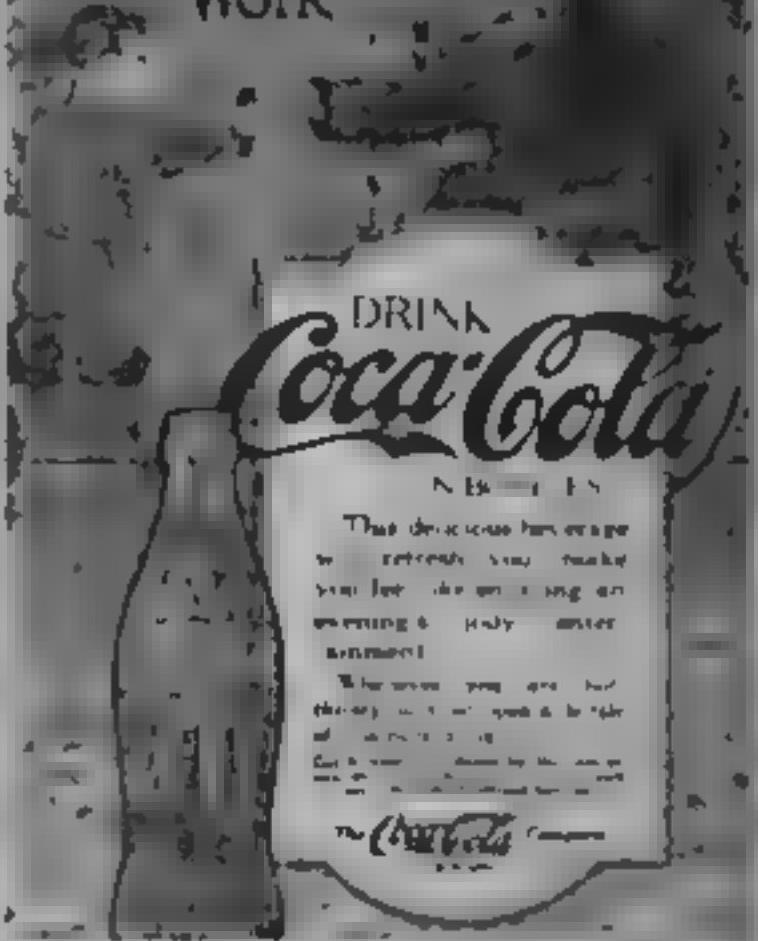
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That delicious beverage
to refresh you, teach
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and we are now turning to the manufacture
of all kinds of cloths required by the
British Government for the use and equipment
of our forces in this country.

Out of a total of 8,000 looms, about three or four thousand
were entirely engaged upon the manufacture of
the various sheetings, aeroplane cloths, drucks,
drills for the use and equipment of the soldiers
of the British and Allied nations.

Now we are enabled to fill your orders in
the same way as we did before the war,
and we are anxious to agree to any
order you may have for us to fill up
at all times.

Number of Looms 8,000 Number of Workers 30,000
Consumption of Cotton 1,000,000 lbs. per week
Output in Cloth 100,000 yards per day

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The "GRAY" turns Deep, Even Furrows



The advantage of the wide drum used by the "Gray" Tractor is greater traction surface and the elimination of soil breaking. The weight being distributed over a larger surface. Therefore no time is wasted in the making of a furrow. The wide drag will prepare 60 acres of seed bed in a full hour day.

Our Headquar. Manager supplies the "Gray" in detail. WRITE FOR IT.

Gray Tractor Co. of Canada

107-8 Electric Railway Chambers

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Alberta Representative M. D. PEPPER.

Or contact a GRAY DEALER IN ANYWHERE IN CANADA ALTA.

Happy Farmer TRACTOR

Heavy Spring Shipping May Cause Delay
SEND YOUR ORDER NOW

Specifications

Model	H.P.	Front Wheel	Rear Wheel
10	10	10x30	10x30
12	12	12x30	12x30
14	14	14x30	14x30
16	16	16x30	16x30
18	18	18x30	18x30
20	20	20x30	20x30
22	22	22x30	22x30
24	24	24x30	24x30
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POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LBC BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00; 100; shipping crates, one bird, 9¢; two birds, 8¢; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 dozen, 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometer, \$1.00; laying nests, 50¢; 100 lbs. Complete poultry supply catalog free, R. H. Moore Co., Worcester.

BARRIED ROCK COCKERELS, UTILITY BREED from selected laying strain, 40 lbs. \$1.00; 2,400 eggs during January, February, March, April, \$1.00 each. Eggs in shells, under hatched now; \$1.00 per setting. George Pfeiffer, Springfield, Saskatchewan.

PINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, descendants of first prize cock at Boston show, and at Longfellow park, western fair six consecutive years Chicago Collector show, \$1.00 each, two for \$1.50. Mrs. Justice Spears, Guelph, Ont.

FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED catalog of poultry supplies. Write for prices on cameras, guaranteed slugs; bird cages; feed supplies, genital and supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erals healthy, vigorous, well-natured, \$2.50 and \$4.00 each. Please order early. Prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man.

BABY CHICKS AND BREEDING STOCK, Barren's highest Utility strains. Booking orders now spring delivery. Write, Columbia Poultry Hatchery, Steveston, B.C.

PINE, LACE, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, bred from laying strain, \$2.00; four \$2.00. Gustav Melchers & Son, Durden, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, large dark birds, bred from prize-winners, \$2.00 each. Mr. Neil McRae, Badsworth, Sask.

BELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, UNI-versity strain, \$7.00. M. C. McLean, 8 C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. Thomas McKeown, Laramie, Sask.

GOLDEN HULL POULTRY RANCH, FOR sale—Pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, plus Dark Cormorant pullets and cockerels. G. A. Street, Box 114, Festuson, B.C.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, pullets and roosters. International contest strain. John Weston, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alberta.

PIKE, WHITE WYANDOTTE PENS, CON-sisting of six choice Reed Domes, yearling hens and Tom Barren cockerels, \$20; approval. Molesky Bros., Cartwright, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PRIZE-wining strain, good winter strain, \$1.00 to \$2.00. Harold Lyons, Room 1, Wapella, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE BARRIED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, been prize winners. Six specimens, \$1.00 each, \$6.00 pair. Joseph G. Parker, Nibleyford, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND Buff Orpingtons at \$1.00 each to clear. This will not appear again. W. G. Hill, Tyrin, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, from imp-registed, bird-train stock, \$1.00 each. G. S. Somerville, Medina, Man.

WANTED—FOUR PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAH-ma cockerels. State price. W. G. Fred Davis, Alexander, Manitoba.

BORN BARRIED 28-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes imported direct. J. J. Fink, Winkler, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels for sale, choice early birds, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Jessie Strong, Salter, Man.

BARRIED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED, \$2.00; pair, \$3.00. W. A. Sterling, Dauphin, Alberta.

FOR SALE—PURE BREED WHITE ROCK cockerels \$2.00 each, or three for \$6.00. Steller Bros., Box 133, Wilcox, Sask.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BREED-TO-LAY BARRIED Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.00 and \$2.00. James H. Hooper, Review, Alta.

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.00. M. W. Lowe, Thorne, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM prize-winning stock, good laying strain, \$1.00 each. J. H. Thompson, Cranberry, Ont.

BELLING—BREEDING STOCK, R. C. WHITE Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons. Elmer Jefferis, Cranberry, Man.

REMAINDER MY PURE-BRED BARRIED ROCK cockerels at \$2.00 a pair. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belk Place, Sask.

CHOICE BUFL ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. John Olson, Boston Station, Alberta.

PURE-BRED BUFL ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for pair. Great laying strain. Edward Beckett, Rosedale, Sask.

PURE WHITE BOCK COCKERELS, 26.50 each. Geo. H. Grant, St. John's, Sask.

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FEED GRAIN

BELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, ready for seeding, the first crop grown on new land, at \$2.00 per bushel, bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed, as we won the grand championship for Macleod in 1915, also 3rd at the International World's Fair at Kansas for wheat. Booklet free. Canadian Test Book Co., Macleod, Alta.

KITCHENER WHEAT—PURE AS TO VARIETY grown 1918 from Seamer Wheat seed. A limited amount for sale, \$2.00 per bushel in two bushel bags or more, bags included. If you want best and the best, send your order today to avoid disappointment. Mrs. Margaret Joseph, Gladstone, Man.

BUSHVEL WHEAT RESISTS DROUGHT, RUST, etc., earlier than Marquis; higher yield; grows Leader and Giant ears, grown from registered first generation. Present day. Spring rye, 20¢, bush. Bush, Hanover, Man.

KITCHENER WHEAT—23 BUSVELS SEAGER Wheeler's latest strain, green and impeded under rules of Seed Growers' Association, \$1.00 bushel, bags free. Wm. J. Seager, Vict. Man.

BUFC, STRONG TESTED SEED, SOLD UNDER clearly defined brands. Every bag tagged with grade and germination. Catalogue on request. Harry McFadden Seed Co., Farm Seed Special, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—264 BUSVELS GOLDEN HAIN seed ears, must be clean, germination high. Send sample and price. P. S. Stauffer, Stoney, Sask.

FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF MIX-BOWED Mercury barley, price \$1.25 per bushel. L. G. McCollum, station. Apply, A. L. Turner, McCollum, Man.

SELLING—1909 BUSVELS NO. 1 SEED wheat, 50¢; Marquis, 10¢ of medium kind, \$2.25 bushel. Job. W. Walker, G.T.P., station, David Vernon, Box 37, Wilcox, Sask.

200 BUSVELS CLEAN MARQUIS WHEAT, from registered seed, \$2.40 bushel. C. Fetherston, Farm Lake, Sask.

SEED OATS—LARGE OR SMALL QUAN-tities supplied. State variety preferred. Sample and quotation from Fetherston Ind., Lethbridge.

SEED OATS, BARLEY AND SPRING RYE for sale. Oats, \$1.00; barley, \$1.25, rye, \$1.50. Send for samples. Fred Day & Son, Seaman, Man.

ABUNDANCE OATS, GERMINATION 90%, \$1.40 per bushel, bags extra. J. F. White, Payson, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE, CLEAN WINTER RYES, \$1.75 per bushel. W. C. Wood, St. Paul, Man.

KITCHENER WHEAT FOR SALE AT \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Smith Bros., Bismarck, Man.

1,000 BUSVELS GOOD SEED BARLEY—CAR lot, \$1.25 per bushel. Job. Saalfield, Man. Sample mailed. Fred Brans, Saalfield, Man.

BYE GRASS SEED, HOME GROWN ON clean land, 15 acres ground. James Strong, Balton, Man.

SEED OATS, ABOUT 1,000 BUSVELS O.A.C. 25 bush., 2,500 bushels. Particulars, Harold Orchard, Mississ., Man.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF OUR FAMOUS seeds. St. Louis, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

O.A.C. BARLEY, FROM REGISTERED SEED, from registered, \$1.10 for quick sale, bags extra. W. G. Fitzgerald, Greenfield, Mass.

REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered and except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, all registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after harvesting to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is generally pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well ripened, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 85 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed goals and poison available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SEAGER Wheeler's inspected prize-winning strain, pedigree of this seed will be eligible for registration 1919. With this strain we won the championship in registered seed, Manitoba Seed Products Exposition, Winnipeg, 1918. This wheat is unsurpassed for purity and vitality, the result of careful work in selection and elimination, and affords an excellent opportunity for the progressive farmer to compete in pure seed of known origin. Price, \$1.50 bushel, bags included. We guarantee this wheat absolutely and assure perfect germination or previous price instantaneously refunded. Kinsella Pedigreed Seed Farm, Winkler, Man.

PRODUCER'S REGISTERED SEED—REGIS-tered Marquis seed for sale, inspected, heavy-pickling strain, the kind that will help produce bumper crops, \$1.00 per bushel. T. J. Anderson, 800 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

FEED OATS

FOR SALE—TARE OF FEED OATS, PRICE and sample on application. James Ross, Beaver, Man.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

OTTER'S AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE EN-gine Encyclopedia, a standard text of over 600 pages adopted by the United States Government. Money refunded if dissatisfaction. Every automobile and tractor owner should have one. Send \$4.00 for postage and to Dept. U. Dominion Test Book Co., Calgary, Alberta, S. 12.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

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PETERSTON-HAIG & CO., LTD., OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 King St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

FATIGUE—CANADIAN FORGE, EASTONTON R. Co., Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide West, Toronto. Booklets free.

BUSSEL MARTINS, EASTONTON, MAN-ITOBA.

In Livestock Circles

The 18th Annual Meeting of the Robson-Priestman Association of Canada will be held at the Prince George Hotel, corner King and York Streets, Toronto, Ont., on Thursday, February 4, 1919, at 9.30 a.m.

The executive committee will meet on Wednesday, February 3, at 9.30 a.m., also at the Prince George.

MODIFICATION OF CANADIAN IMPORT REGULATIONS

Negotiations have recently been conducted between the veterinary authorities of the departments of agriculture of this country and Canada, whereby some modification is made in existing regulations governing the shipment of animals across the boundary. It has been mutually agreed that a tuberculosis test certificate shall be good for importation into either country for 60 instead of 30 days. In the matter of admitting pure-bred hogs, Canada agrees to withdraw requirement of a certificate that hog cholera has not existed within

the 12 months preceding.

REGISTRATION OF CANADIAN IMPORT REGULATIONS

A SURPRISING thing is that young animals fed only on wheat, oats, barley, etc., or other seeds, fail to grow.

THE diet will be inadequate if a half-dozen kinds of grain or their products, together with peas or beans and potatoes, even when supplemented with moderate amounts of leafy vegetables, unless eggs and milk are used daily.

Eggs, milk and leafy vegetables are known as protective foods. They are protective foods because they correct the faulty composition of seeds and tubers.

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GROWTH AND HEALTH ARE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. The protective foods of growth and health are found in eggs.

CANADIAN EGGS ARE EGGS, MILK AND LEAFY VEGETABLES. The price of these foods is of minor consideration. They promote growth and increase your ability to withstand disease. They are the basis of nutrition.

CANADA FAILS TO DO OUR DUTY TO OUR COUNTRY. If we starve our children and our selves of these protective foods we cannot expect to do our best nor can we expect to avoid serious diseases.

At least eat an egg a day.

Bulletin on Poultry Diseases

There is little doubt that disease in farm flocks in the west not only is rampant but is distinctly on the increase. Very little is done in the average case either to prevent or control the disease. A sick hen or an odd bird dying off is not considered of sufficient importance to warrant any special measures being taken. But often the whole flock is affected or on the decline within the season, and then it is too late to save that particular flock by the treatment of any individuals. It must be destroyed and the poultry operations begun anew, with much doubt as to the manner of procedure. Certainly information is badly needed, and nothing less than a bulletin extending over a wide area on which to base an investigation would be of scientific value. There is a big field for some badly needed work in this connection. The situation is considerably relieved by a well-illustrated bulletin by Prof. Horner, of Manitoba Agriculture College, on Poultry Diseases. It is Extension Bulletin No. 32, and may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture on request.

Memorandum for Australia

Just a suggestion of what may be expected in the extension of the British industry following the war is contained

in the following letter from J. F. Simmonds, of Oakley Farm, Escrick, British Columbia.

"Major G. F. Finlay, Queensland National Bank, Brisbane, Australia, one of the aristocratic Aussies who did some hard fighting in the War, is returning home via America to his home in Queensland, where he expects to break in on the business. Major Finlay was a veterinarian in private life, has followed the Jersey for many years, but always had a great liking for the black and white. Not owing to the scarcity of the breed in Australia, it was not possible, without importing from abroad, for a beginner to start in with real top stock. Major Finlay recently visited British Columbia and looked over some prospects, and expects about the first of the year (allowing permission) to ship a few young animals to start his herd."

The Lakeside Farm of Major E. F. Smith, Arrowsmith, Ontario, is also likely to open up business with Australia, having received an order for 15 head (one bull and 14 females) from a breeder at Sydney.

In American Holstein herds

At a dispersal sale of Holsteins, owned by Klinton Bros., in Waterloo, Iowa, the

were in the afternoon six cows with seven day calves of 14 pounds or over. All the daughters of the Ormsby herd were two-neared dams average over 1,100 pounds butter and 20,000 pounds of milk in one year. Three of his sons and 14 of his daughters were in the sale. The oldest was born early in 1917 and some were scarcely six weeks old, yet they brought a total of \$16,316. The females all round ran from \$200 to \$1,000, and the bulls from \$250 to \$1,770.

The Quota regrets the error made in the Livestock Circle note of January 8, under heading of "Exmoor Ranch, Barbados, McGill, 1919." It purchased the Bell "Beau Robert," by "Beaufort," from Mr. Collett, to head their herd and not "Orme-Harris," as the report read. "Beau Robert" is a very worthy son of a proved root

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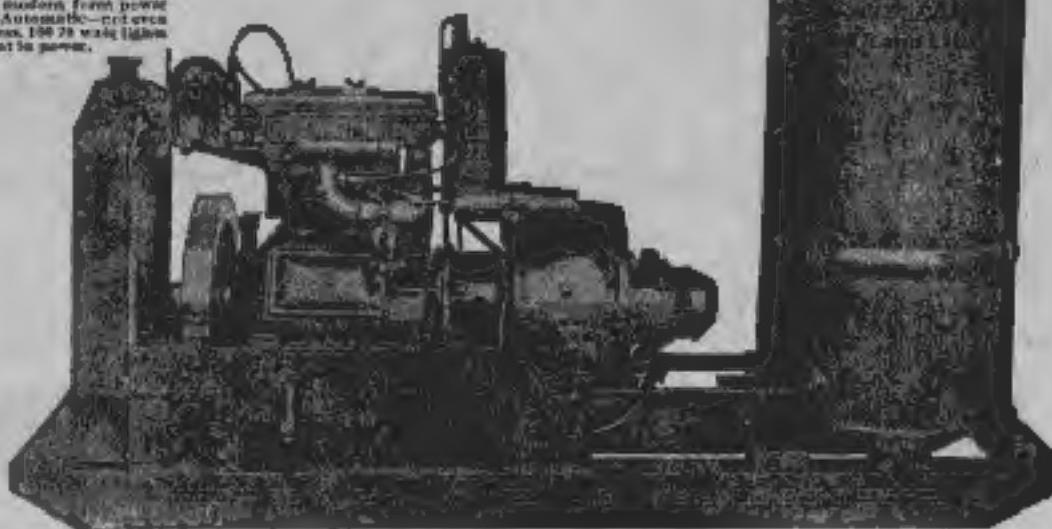
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Designed for heavy power and light work required by barns, farms, stores, small hotels etc. It will operate practically all modern farm power requirements. Automatic—not even a button to press. 1000 watt lights or its equivalent in power.



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—both are unnecessary evils. Drudgery is a menace to progress, a hindrance to liberty, and invariably responsible for the young folks quitting the farm. Now is the time to end drudgery and now is the time to investigate—

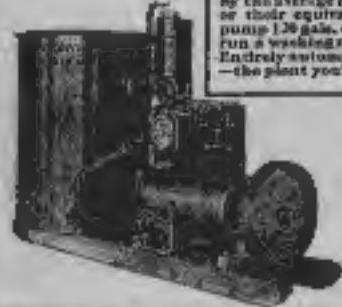
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Learn what Northern Electric Power and Light can do for you; how electricity, properly and economically developed, will shake off the veil of drudgery that surrounds and isolates your farm.

As your helper Northern Electric Power and Light will free you from many daily drudgeries. It will afford you plenty of time to study crops and stock; increase your earning power—all at a surprisingly low cost.

Farmers all over Canada are lighting their houses and out-buildings with Northern Electric Power and Light, operating water systems, milking machines, cream separators, grinders, etc. The womenfolks love electricity because it is so clean, because it saves time and work. They employ it to do their domestic chores such as operating washing machines, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, toasters, fans, etc.

Electricity on the farm is as practical as it is economical, aside from the comfort and convenience it brings.

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LIMITED

Dear Sirs,

I want to know more about Northern Electric Power and Light. Please send me further particulars and literature, on the understanding that I in no way obligate myself to purchase.

Name _____

P. O. Address _____
County _____ Post _____

S.S.G. 100

About the System

Northern Electric Power and Light is entirely automatic and guaranteed absolutely reliable. Like a good hired man, it starts when there is work to be done and stops only when the work is finished—plenty of power, plenty of light. Not even a button to press nor any thought nor care, excepting an occasional oiling and replenishing fuel.

There is a Northern Electric Power and Light for every requirement; all types, all sizes, either direct connected or belt driven. From 15 to 1000 lights, or their equivalent in electric power for farm work.

You will surely be interested in Northern Electric Power and Light. Valuable literature will be gladly sent free for the asking.

Investigate and then decide

Northern Electric Company

LIMITED

Makers of The Nations Telephones

MONTREAL
HALIFAX
OTTAWATORONTO
LONDON
WINNIPEGREGINA
CALGARY
VANCOUVER